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In public and public health physiology, based on studies in public health and general preventive medicine, she is currently working on an Indian reservation in western Montana, where her work has included everything from teaching the Navajo youth about leading roles in public health initiatives. Prior to her medical school, Dr. Sebba was a dedicated patient advocate while also serving as a researcher and consultant for the Division of Health and Disease Control settings across the country, developing strategies for education and health policy, and increasing access to health care services and information needs for both physicians and general audiences. She has also served on the Board of Public Health Education for the American Public Health Association.

Document Delivery
Chapter 1
What Is Public Health?

Public health practitioners and patients seek to understand what they do and why.

Don’t forget that there is a long history of public health and population health care.

HISTORY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
Public health has a long and complex history.

The field of public health is a challenge.

THE ROLE OF PUBLIC HEALTH TODAY
Public health is a field of study that involves the coordination and control of disease, injury, and death to improve health and well-being.

REFERENCES
Chapter 1
What is Public Health?

Public health professionals sometimes joke that nobody understands what they do—until something goes wrong. We tend to take it for granted that the water from our kitchen faucets is safe to drink, we rarely worry about tuberculosis, measles, or dysentery. Yet assume that medicine we rely on from the local pharmacy will arrive better, never runs out. But most illnesses are passed at a restaurant or if there is an outbreak of a bloody illness, one assumes only the health department has not been doing its job.

Public health is the discipline that aims to keep our population safe from illnesses. Unlike a doctor who treats individual patients (usually one at a time only), the public health aspect considers health from the perspective of entire communities, neighborhoods, cities, and states. Public health professionals study patterns, preventions, and treatment of public health conditions in the local, national, and global arena.

HISTORY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
Public health medicine has been around for centuries. Even before A.D. 2000, a 12-year-old child in India suffered from a disease that could spread amongst healthy children. The idea of quarantining people who were contagious became prominent in the Middle Ages. To control leprosy, church leaders decided to separate people with leprosy from the rest of society, making the disease very difficult for those patients, but probably saving many healthy citizens from contracting the disease (Paris, 1997). Similar measures were used when the Black Death hit.

Of course, people have not always understood the threat we face today. Some understanding, actually, led to effective public health efforts. The idea that disease was caused by “bacteria” eventually led to improvements in sanitation. But confusion about how disease spread still set the stage for successful approaches. In Europe during the 1800s, government officials tried to stop the spread of diseases by quarantining people who were sick, disrupting their travel, and forcing the infected to stay away from healthy people. Few of these efforts actually stopped disease outbreaks.

The roots of modern epidemiology, one of the most important sciences in public health today, are likely to be found in a work that was done almost a thousand years ago. Epidemiology is the study of how disease occurs within populations and how these can be controlled. Although we now have much more scientific knowledge, John Snow, a doctor working in London, realized that the key to controlling outbreaks lay in figuring out whom cholera was being transmitted. Instead of focusing on the disease itself, he looked at the path of persons in London and other cases of cholera occurred. He investigated the water supply system, identified the point where contaminated water and could be linked by providing a clean water supply. Snow was not only the one who attended to use epidemiological methods, but his story is among the most well-known. It took years for his facts to be accepted, but approaches similar to his are now widely considered to be the best in modern public health.

THE ROLE OF PUBLIC HEALTH TODAY
Today, public health is no more and nothing than improving the overall well-being of a community and controlling the spread of contagious diseases. The field is expanding to include prevention of chronic diseases and cancer, the control of conditions that are linked to disease, like obesity, and attention to mental health. These are public health experts starting decades in levels of disease among different racial and ethnic groups and living conditions.

In bringing everyone to the same level of health, Public health looks also include mental health, access to medical care, the prevention of drugs and alcohol abuse, and even social and political factors. Public health techniques are used to promote workplace safety and reduce the injury toll. Public health care is also taken into account when other services are offered to the public, for instance, when health services in the context of trying to reduce the health of a community or group.

In fact, the field of public health has become so broad that even the people who practice it sometimes have trouble defining exactly what public health means today. In general, almost public health efforts have to focus on prevention of health at the population level, instead of focusing on the individual interactions between doctor and patient. The mission of medicine is to deliver health in the 1998 report. The Future of Public Health. World report of medicine’s commitment for the Study of the Future of Public Health. (1998). The report specified the mission of public health as “fulfilling society’s trust in ensuring conditions in which people and communities can be healthy.” It also identified three core functions.
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기본 검색

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기본 검색

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Can the temporomandibular joint cause a headache?

생년

발행년

 december 2017

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Facial and Head Pain Caused by Myofascial and Temporomandibular Disorders

Contents

- TEMPOROMANDIBULAR DISORDERS (TMJ)
- CLINICAL MANAGEMENT OF THE JOINT SPACE CONTENTS
- ANATOMIC JOINT SPACE CONTENTS OF THE TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JLOY (TMJ)
- FRONTAL, INFECTIONS, AND TUMORS OF THE JOINT
- FINAL COMMENT ON DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT

This chapter presents a detailed discussion of temporomandibular disorders (TMDs) that produce focused pain. It primarily deals with painful myofascial conditions involving the muscles of mastication, internal derangements of the joint, the contents of the temporomandibular joint (TMJ) space, degeneration and other changes at the complex articular and extracapsular components of the joint, and fractures, infections, and tumors of the joint. Myofascial pain syndromes postural cranial and other head and neck conditions may significantly affect headache. Because neurovascular syndromes with trigeminal pain often involve various parts of the face, the subject is discussed in detail. Chapters 20 and 21. Some of the myofascial syndromes cause referred pain to the TMJ and other oral and facial structures and are usually similar to those discussed elsewhere in the text, and although similarities in the pathophysiology, symptoms, and signs between myofascial pain of the muscles of mastication and head areas exist, the causative factors between the two groups can be somewhat different.

TMDs and myofascial pain of the muscles of mastication are the most common cause of pain in the face, cranial vault, and other parts of the head. Facial pain is of particular importance because it has a significant psychological effect on the patient and because its frequency, variety, and mode of transmission constitute the primary route by which a patient first becomes aware of pain or discomfort.
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